The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.

☞ Collections promptly made. [April,'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1:69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23aprly

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptlymade. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY. SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.

may17,'62:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

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NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

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ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

It is conceded on all sides that Hon H. W. Williams will be the unanimous nominee of the Republican State Convention for the Supreme Bench.

OLD iron rails are largely imported, from England, *via* Baltimore, for re-manufacture in the mills of this State. Some six thousand tons have arrived within the past four months.

A YOUNG man named Henry R. Wilson, while engaged at shifting cars at Altoona on Tuesday last, was thrown upon the track and run over by several cars, causing fatal injury.

JOHN B. GOUGH is going to publish an autobiography. That of P. T. Barnum is suggested as a model, and it is thought Nasby may be secured to correct his orthography and syntax.

MEXICAN advices state that extensive gold fields have been discovered near Colima. The district is represented as being one hundred and twenty miles in length, and to exceed the California mines in richness. There is a rush of people for the new district.

THE "ANCIENT PREJUDICE."—A colored man named James Washington has brought suit in Quincy, Ill., against the St. Louis and Keokuk Packet Company, to recover damages in the sum of $2,000—the officers of one of that company's boats having refused to allow him to sit at the table with white passengers.

TWENTY-FOUR States, including Indiana, have ratified the XVth Amendment. Vermont will, beyond all doubt, follow the good example. Mississippi, Texas and Virginia will be admitted into the Union on its adoption, and thus the full three-fourths of States requisite to finally adopt the amendment are obtained.

RUSH OF EMIGRANTS WEST.—Mayor Knight, of Dubuque, Iowa, who has recently returned from a tour in the Northwest, says the rush of emigrants West this Spring is beyond all precedent. In every direction, as far as the eye can reach, the prairie is literally dotted with canvas—covered wagons, and many families are living in tents.

TROPLONG, one of Napoleon's most cunning and servile tools, it has now been ascertained, died in consequence of a violent altercation which he had with Haussmann. Troplong appealed to the Emperor, who refused to interfere, and the mortification which this event caused to Troplong, brought on an attack of fever, of which he died.

A GIRL keeper of a toll gate in England was asked by a swell velocipedist, who thought to chaff her, how much he had to pay. "That, sir," replied she, "depends upon whether you ride through the gate or whether you get off your dandy horce and drag it through; because in that case every two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a horse or an ass pays three pence."

ON a farm in Lewiston, Maine, there is a very curious and extensive beaver dam. Ninety years ago this dam was quite as good as it is now. The beavers felled logs all along the dam; to remove which—to make a canal—was quite a labor. The dam is several hundred feet long, and stumps of trees cut eighty or ninety years ago stand on the verge, their roots having overgrown the logs felled by the beavers.

TRINITY.—The strong allegations made against Trinity Church, New York, on the motion for appointment of a receiver, are that she gives no account to the public of her revenues or the use she makes of them; that she leases her property for grossly immoral purposes, and that she has ceased to be a Protestant institution, the preachers in her pulpit denouncing Protestantism as a failure; and no man can gainsay these statements.

GENERAL THOMAS has ordered a military exploration of south-eastern Nevada, with a view to ascertaining the character and resources of the country before establishing military posts there. Mining exploration in that district is limited because of the dread of Indians and the great distance of the base of supplies. So far as penetrated, the mines have proved rich in mineral deposits, and less lacking in arable lands, timber and water than supposed.

SMALL POX has again made its appearance at New York Quarantine, a bark from Bremen having recently arrived with twenty-four cases on board. The progress of the disease among the passengers is attributed to the want of proper facilities for the separation of the well from the ill. The sufferings of the emigrants coming to the United States during the last six months have been unusually severe, and the want of proper food, and the confinement in the dark, ill ventilated and closely crowded steerage, are sufficient causes for the production of ship fever, small-pox and similar diseases.

THE American Institute of Homeopathy has finally yielded to the claims of the women. One or two female practitioners were on the ground applying for admission. The committee to whom their application was referred would not report; but on the last day of the session the matter was brought up in the shape of an amendment to the constitution. The women carried the day—yeas 80, nays 32. The Eclictic Medical Society of the State of New York has already admitted women to membership, and they are also allowed to study medicine at the principal colleges of that school.

PROVINCIALISMS.—Many years ago the celebrated Andrew Broaddus, of Caroline, was at the Merry Oaks, a noted tavern in Hanover county. Mr. Liscomb, the host, brought out some cider, then a favorite beverage in Virginia, for Mr Broaddus to try. After drinking it he remarked: "It tastes beautiful, as a Yankee said at my house a short time since." Looking around he saw a stranger in the room, of rather quizzical appearance, with a broad smile on his face. Mr Broaddus, who was the pink of politeness, said instantly: "I mean no offense; we have our Virginianisms as the Yankees have their Yankeeisms." The stranger encouraged by the remark said: "I was not long ago in the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and a negro was riding along the street on a small, lean, raw-boned, long haired mule. Another negro, coming up to him, remarked' 'Lor, your jack ace looks mighty sorry; he 'pears he can scarce budge to tote ye.'" Broaddus enjoyed the retort, and confessed that he was beaten.

Miscellaneous.

A CHICAGO SONG IN LONDON.

STRONG EFFECT OF MUSIC ILLUSTRATED BY SPECTACLE.

A correspondent gives the following account of the singing of "Father Come Home," in one of the music halls in London:

Having reached the hall, we paid an admission fee of sixpence. There was a very neat stage, with gaudy drop scene, side wing and a tolerable good orchestra. In the stalls sat the chairman, to keep order over as motley an audience as ever was seen out of the galery of Victoria Theatre. "Costers" seemed to predominate. All appeared plentifully supplied with porter, and all were enjoying their pipes to such an extent as to make the place almost suffocating, for there must have been an audience of nearly five hundred. A nigger "walk around" was just being finished, and the shouts of "encore" whistling and stamping of feet made the hall perfectly bewildering.

A name was announced from the chairman which we could not catch, and amidst clapping of hands and stamping of feet, there was a buzz of "This is the song!" The waiter called loudly, "Any more orders?" and these being taken and duly executed, all seemed to settle down quietly to listen to the song. There was the symphony, and another buzz of "This is it!" and we began to feel anxious. Presently a female came in front of the curtain, amidst great applause, and commenced "Father, dear Father," &c. Every word was distinct, and she sang the ballad with great feeling. In order however, to fully describe the scene which followed each verse, it is necessary to give 'Little Mary's' song:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes one! (Gong)
You promised, dear father, that you would come home
As soon as your day's work was done.
Our fire has gone out—our house is all dark,
And mother's been watching since tea,
With poor little Benny so sick in her arms,
And no one to help her but me.
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father, dear father, come home."

At the conclusion of the last line the drop scene drew up, disclosing the father sitting at the door of a public house, in a drunken, bemuddled state, with a pipe and pot before him. Little Mary was trying to drag him from his seat, at the same time pointing to a curtain behind, as she took up the refrain from the lady, and touchingly sang, "Come Home," &c. The other curtain was now drawn aside, disclosing a wretched room in which was the mother and the poor, sickly looking boy in her lap, and in the act of feeding him with a spoon. Simultaneously with the drawing of the curtain, the lime light was brought to bear upon the tableaux, giving them a truly startling effect. After a moment or two the act drop came down, and the lady proceeded:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes two! (Gong, gong.)
The night has grown colder, and Benny is worse,
But he has been calling for you.
Indeed he is worse, ma says he will die,
Perhaps before morning will dawn,
And this was the message she sent me to bring—
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father, dear father, come home."

The act drop rises again, and now the child has hold of the pewter pot, trying to take it from the drunken parent, and, as she continues the last two lines, "Come home," etc., the other curtain is drawn aside, and we next see the child stretched out on its mother's lap, and, as it just raises its little head and falls back with a gasp, with the lime light reflecting strongly upon it, there was a reality about the whole, terrible to view.

Sobs were heard from all parts of the hall, coming from the female portion of the audience, while tears trickled down many a male cheek. We have seen "Susan Hopley," "The Stranger," "Jane Shore," "East Lynne," and other effective pieces played but never before did we witness such a scene of general crying. The principal feature called to mind the picture of the "Sister of Mercy," with the dying child in her lap and the death was fearfully natural. Even the lady who sung the song was affected, and could scarcely proceed with the third verse:

"Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes three!
(Gong, gong, gong,)
The house is so lonely, the hours so long,
For poor, weeping mother and me.
Yes; we are alone—poor Benny is dead,
And gone with the angels of light,
And these were the very last words that he said—
'I want to kiss papa good night!'
Come home, come home, come home,
Please, father, dear father, come home."

Again the drop rose, disclosing little Mary on her knees, appealing to her father, who, with the pot elevated, is in the act of striking her with it, as she sings "Come Home," and then the back curtain draws aside showing the mother praying over a child's coffin. But now the sobs burst still more freely, and two females are carried out fainting. The scene was truly harrowing, and we gladly turned our eyes away.

An additional verse was sung about "Poor Benny" being with the angles above. The drop rose; the father sober now, is weeping over the coffin with the mother, and little Mary on her knees, singing, "Home, home, father, dear father's come home." At this moment the curtain is drawn aside, and little Benny is suspenned over the coffin with wings's smiling down upon them and pointing upward. The father falls forward on his face, the act drop descends, and for a few minutes all is hushed save the sobs of the females.

"There," said a workman by our side, as he heaved a sigh of relief, "Mr. Spurgeon never preached a better sermon than that," an expression to which we assented, and then left the hall.

"THE DEVIL TO PAY."—This phrase, doubtless, originated in a printing office, on some Saturday night's settlement of wages. 'John,' says the publisher to the bookkeeper, 'how stands the cash account?' 'Small balance on hand sir.' 'Let's see,' rejoined the publisher, 'how far that will go towards satisfying the hands-!' John begins to figure arithmetically: so much due to Potkins, so much to Typus, so much to Grubble, and so on, through a dozen dittos. The publisher stands aghast. 'Here is not money enough, by a jugful!' 'No, sir: and, besides, there is *the devil to pay.*'

CURIOUS STATISTICS

CONCERNING MEN WITHOUT TRADES OR PROFESSIONS.

In a recent conversation with Dr. Gihon, private Secretary of Gov. Geary, we gained a curious fact concerning crime and men without trades or professions. Dr. Gihon has been paying particular attention lately, to the applications daily and almost hourly made for Executive clemency and pardon. Those not acquainted with the burdensome routine of Executive duty in this respect, cannot possibly form any idea of the embarrassment in the harrowing solicitude and the overwhelming responslbility of properly wielding the pardoning power. The curious part of Dr. Gihon's statement is. that in nineteen cases out of twenty, young convicts are men without trades or professions, who have been left by their parents to reach maturity without having undergone the discipline and the training acquired while learning a trade or studying a profession. When parents or friends applying for pardon for such offenders have been asked why they were not taught trades, the reply has been vouch-safed, "*He was too weakly,*" "*He was too sensitive,*" or "*He thought it was beneath him.*" Too weakly, too sensitive, too proud to learn a trade, but not proud enough to keep out of the penitentiary! Of course we do not pretend to assert that learning a trade or profession is the sure way of keeping out of wrong doing. There are great rascals among mechanics and professional men. But the man who has a trade or a profession, is always the most independent, and has fairer prospects at hand of permanent success in life. And what is also true, in this connection, in a practical way is the lack of skilled labor in the United States. American boys for the last ten years, have been loath to learn trades. Too many of them desire to wield yard sticks instead of hammers, saws and planes. The consequence now is, that skilled labor is scarce, and that the best places in our workshops are filled by foreigners. By some kind of teaching we must reform this evil. There must be more encouragement for boys to learn trades—and the mechanical vocation must be dignified and elevated by being recognized as worthy the study and the acquirement of the most intelligent and the most favored in every community. We met a lad a day or two since from a neighboring village, who was on his way to enter one of the large machine shops in Philadelphia, to learn a trade. He had an education to fit him for any profession and when he reaches his majority, he will become the possessor of a competency; nevertheless, the native good sense of the boy, backed by the practical advice of an older brother, induced him to learn a trade, and we predict that that boy will become a man of respectability and influence in any community blessed hereafter with his citizenship.

—Dr. Gibon's observations and conclusions on this subject are sound and practical. He thinks if more boys learn trades future Governors of the Commonwealth will have less applications for pardons to dispose of.—*Harrisburg State Guard.*

THE EXHAUSTIVENESS OF WORK.

The following beautiful passage is by the Rev. J. F. Corning. It will be appreciated by all "brain workers:" "While I sit at my study table with my pen in hand, the fingers moving with tardy pace at the beckon of brain, I hear right below my window, in the adjacent field, the monotonous ring of a laborer's hoe upon the corn hills. While he hoes he whistles, hour by hour, until the clock strikes twelve, and then with a ravenous appetite repairs to his bountiful yet simple meal, only to resume his task again, and pursue it to the setting of the sun. As I stood at the window watching his toil, and turned again to pen and paper, I asked myself how it happened that the man with the hoe will labor his eight or ten hours a day with less fatigue than the man with his pen will toil his three or four. Hugh Miller was a great worker with the shovel and the pick—would have made a good hand in a slate quarry, in grading a railroad, or digging a canal. But one night, as you know, he shot himself in a nervous fever. What was the difference between the great geologist and the man with the hoe whistling under my window? Simply this, the former was a worker of brain, and the latter a worker of muscle. Let this man with the hoe lay down his husbandry for a little while and set himself to studying one of the stoks of corn, or the chemistry of one of those hills of soil, and very likely he would soon learn what it is to lose one's appetite, and hear the clock strike nearly all the night hours in feverish wakefulness. And thus we get a great organic law of our being to wit: that brain work subtracts vitality from the fountain, while muscle work, only makes draughts upon one of the ramifying streams of life. It is estimated by scientific observers that a man will use up as much vital force in working his brains two hours as he will in working his museles eight."

JOURNALISM.—In eight years the entire range and method of the newspaper business has undergone a revolution. First-class editors are rarer than first-class lawyers or doctors; and a first class reporter, like a thing of beauty, "is a joy forever," so rare is he. It is a great mistake that local reporting is a second-rate employment. It is so considered because second rate persons so often fill the desks on a daily journal. But it is in reality a most important position. It requires tact, originality, industry, sobriety, good sense, intelligence, quickness. Of course, every department of a well-conducted press calls for all these excellent traits, more or less; and, therefore, it is harder to equip a newspaper than to organize an army, or officer a man-of-war.

Journalism strictly, is the science of human nature; a combination of action, and the actor's art, at once a reflection and the thing itself. The really able journalist must therefore be not only a man of thought, but a man of action also. The voluptuous literateur has no place in the modern printing office; for he only is useful who can work at night; give up society; subordinate his personality to his craft; consider himself, while on duty, as a man on a voyage, bound to serve out a certain time. A newspaper is, indeed, a ship at sea, and almost always in a storm. The billows of popular passion are out on every side, seething and foaming. Keep her steady in the wind and there is no danger; but it is fearful to try to run against the current, or in the face of the wind, and the least insubordination or inebriety or lack of skill of officers or crew may be fatal.

CORRY O'LANUS' EPISTLE.

Newspaper Providentialities—A Refuge for the Discarded—About Banks and Bank Robberies.

A gentleman named Dibbin, who was a salt water poet of some eminence in his day, said:

There's a sweet little cherub that
sits up aloft,
And keeps a lookout for the life of poor
Jack

I think there is, must be a cherub or something keeping a lookout for newspaper men, and providing them with something to write about.

I was afraid that when the election was over I should have to go into some other business.

As there is only one business a politician out of office can go into, and maintain his standing in the Democratic party, I had sent a note over to my friend Tom Acton to ask him if he had a second-hand license he could let me have cheap, and I was looking around for an eligibible site for a bar-room.

Frank White promised to sell out to me if he was elected Auditor

But he wasn't.

As Dennis O'Keeffe is going to Albany, I thought he might let me have one of his two hotels, so I went to him and offered to buy him out.

He said he couldn't afford to keep one bar.

He explained to me the mysteries of the business, how a man must keep two barrooms to live.

It is this: When a customer has run his credit at one house as long as the house can stand it, they send him to the other house to get rid of him.

Then there is another reason.

Whisky is variously and wonderfully made, and taking one kind of poison for any length of time injures a man's health.

When they see a steady customer failing, he is recommended a change of whisky, and instead of going to a strange place he is sent to the other establishment of the same proprietor.

A friend of O'Pake's keeps six houses, and by judiciously rotating them from one bar to another, some customers have drank his liquors regular upwards of two years, and still live.

I told him that I hadn't capital or experience enough to run two establishments.

He said in that case I had better hire out as a barkeeper somewhere for six months, then I would acquire enough of both to run half a dozen hotels.

I have been thinking it over.

But what I was going to say about the "sweet little cherub," &c.

No sooner is election over, than an interesting series of

BANK ROBBERIES

providentially occur, to make the newspapers interesting.

Robbing banks is almost as profitable as being a politician in the ring.

And nearly as safe.

Shakespeare says: "Put money trust in banks."

I don't put any trust in banks.

Nor my cash either.

I always felt able to take care of all the money I got.

And more too.

I don't see why I should trust banks, they never trusted me.

I never asked them to, but to oblige a creditor of mine who had a singular hallucination on the subject of my financial standing I let him try the valie of my name on a check.

The bill had been standing for some time; but he hadn't said anything to me about it, and I hadn't said anything to him, because I thought I could afford to let it stand as long as he could, and if he hadn't revived the subject I shouldn't.

He did at last remind me of the fact, in a very polite note, stating that he had some engagements to meet.

That is the way with creditors, I find, they are always making engagements and expecting their debtors to furnish the money.

But as I said before, he was very polite about it and merely said he would like to have my check for the amount.

As he had accommodated me so long, I could hardly deny such a reasonable request.

I sent him a polite answer requesting him to nominate the bank on which he would prefer to have the check drawn.

He said he would leave that to me, whatever bank my credit was good at.

I told him it was immaterial to me; my credit was just as good at one bank as at another.

I finally sent him a check on the Wallabout National Bank for the amount.

Naturally I felt some interest in learning how my creditor made out at the bank.

He didn't make out anything.

He came to me in a more excited state than I had seen him before.

"Sir," said he, "your check is not worth anything."

"I am sorry to hear it," said I, "though it is not entirely unexpected."

"The cashier of the bank says he don't know you."

"The next time you see him," said I, "tell him to read the *Eagle*, particularly on Saturday."

"But why did you give me your check when you had no money in the bank?" said he.

"Because you said you would like to have my check, and when a man makes a reasonable request I like to accommodate him if I can."

I have had no faith in banks since then.

Men who don't read the papers and don't know me, don't know enough to take care of their property.

The Dime Savings bank must be quite a salubrious institution.

It had been robbed and didn't know it until the police found it out by accident and told them.

And then they said it was of no consequence.

The D. S. Bank must be some relative to the bank where the Wild Tayme grows.

Slinging securities around in old tin boxes in such a wild way that anybody can walk off with them.

Mr. Bergh or somebody ought to organize a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to banks, to prosecute people who run away with their money.

My friend Sam Morris says he will prosecute the fellows who robbed the Mechanic's Bank if the police will only arrest them.

The police say they will arrest them if the bank men will only give the officers their names, residences, and what time of day they are to be found at home.

The bank clerks say they forgot to ask the gentlemen to leave their cards, but would be much obliged to them if they would remedy this little oversight by sending in their pasteboards.

If they are gentlemen they will do so, and save further trouble.

Still yours, for the present,
CORRY O'LANUS.

—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CELEBRATED ROADS.

That over the Simplon was projected by Napoleon, and made at the joint expense of France and Italy. It was completed 1805—being thirty-six miles long, about twenty-five feet broad, and passes over two hundred and sixty-four bridges, through six short tunnels of solid rock—one, however, being thirteen hundred feet in length, by twelve in width. It was the most stupendous enterprise ever undertaken by man.

Another road, marvelous in all respects, passes over Mount St. Benard, lying between Switzerland and Italy. It passes between two of the highest points of the mountain—the road at that point being eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. The route is very circuitious, and passes a celebrated monastery, distinguished for the humanity of the monks and the sagacity and monstrous size of a breed of dogs kept there for the assistance of travelers. Napoleon crossed there with an army in 1800.

Over Mount St. Gothard is another wonderful road, only twelve feet wide, paved with granite. The Devil's Bridge, on this road, spans with a single arch (having peaks of rocks for abutments) an awful abyss, which must have exercised the highest order of engineering genius to have spanned. All three are among the wonders of the world.

Ancient Rome at one epoch in her history had twenty-nine costly military roads—many of them bordered on either side by splendid temples and palatial residences. Eery twelve miles buildings were erected where relays of horses were always in readiness for couriers, and also carriages and beasts of burden for the conveyance of baggage and goods. At intervals of thirty miles there were edifices for lodging soldiers. Such was the admirable finish of those roads, running generally directly from one city to another, that they have actually endured for over two thousand years in some places, and excite admiration, still on account of their excellent construction.

The Hoosac Tunnel in Western Massachusetts, when completed, will far excel any road in ancient or modern times. It is destined to be a wonder of wonders.

ENDLESS DAY.

Nothing strikes a stranger more forcibly, if he visits Sweeden at the season of the year when the days are longest, than the absence of the night. Mr. Baird relates some interesting facts. He arrived at Stockholm from Gottenburg, four hundred miles [illegible] went to see some friends. He returned about midnight, when it was as light as it is in England an hour before sunset. You can see distinct, but all was quiet in the streets; it seemed as if the inhabitants had gone away or were dead. The sun in June goes down in Stockholm a little before ten o'clock. There is great illumination all night, as the sun passes round the earth toward the north pole and the refraction of its ray is such that you can see to read at midnight without any artificial light. The first morning Dr. Baird awoke in Stockholm he was supprised to see the sun shinning in his room. He looked at his watch and found it only three o'clock. The next time he awoke it was five o'clock, but there were persons in the street.

The Swedes in the city are not very industrious. There is a mountain at the head of Bothina, where on the 21st of June the sun does not appear to go down at all. The steamboat goes up from Stockholm for the purpose of conveying those who are curious to witness the phenomenon. It occurs only one night. The sun reaches the horizon, you can see the whole face of it, and in five minutes more it begins to rise. At the North Cape, lattitude 72 degrees, the sun does not go down for several weeks. In June it would be about 25 degrees above the horizon at midnight. In the winter time the sun disappears and is not seen for weeks; then it comes and remains for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it descends, and finally does not set at all, but makes almost a circle round the heavens. Dr. Baird was asked how they managed in those latitudes with hired persons, and what they considered a day. He replied that they worked by the hour, and twelve hour's was considered a day's work. Birds and animals take their accustomed rest at the usual hour, whether the sun goes down or not.

MOSQUITOES.—The eggs of the mosquito are laid in a bowl-shaped mass upon the surface of stagnant water by the mother fly. After hatching out they finally become the "wiggle tails" or wriggling worms that may be seen in the summer in any barrel of water that is exposed to the atmosphere for any length of time. Finally, the "wiggle-tails" come to the surface, and the full-fledged mosquito bursts out of them, at first with very short limp wings, which in a short time grow both in length and in stiffness. The sexes then couple, and the above process is repeated again and again, probably several times in the course of one season. It is a curious fact that the male mosquito, which may be known by its feathered antennæ, is physically incapable of sucking blood. The mosquito is not an unmitigated pest. Although in the winged state the female sucks our blood and disturbs our rest, in the larva state the insect is decidely beneficial purifying stagnant water, that would otherwise breed malarial diseases. Linnæus long ago showed that if you place two barrels of stagnant water side by side, neither of them containing any "wiggle-tails" or other living animals, and cover one of them over with gauze, leaving the other one encovered, so that it will soon become full of "wiggle tails" hatched out from the eggs deposited by the female mosquito, then the covered barrel will in a few weeks become very offensive, and the uncovered barrel will emit no impure and unsavory vapars.—*Entomologist.*

DR. JOHNSON was one day dining at the house of a lady, when she asked him if he did not think her pudding good. "Yes," growled the great moralist; "It is very good—for hogs." "Shall I help you to another plateful, then?" asked the polite hostess.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning on the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,) $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.) ... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,) ... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

A GREAT MANY DUCKS.—The Louisville *Courier*, in noticing a visitor of "Johnny" Morehead to that city is reminded of an incident that occurred in the good old days when his father was Governor of Kentuck. Powell, who kept a restaurant and drinking saloon, in Frankfort, rendered his monthly account to "Johny" (the boys could get credit then), which amounted to $150. "Johnny" went to his father to get the money.

"One hundred and fifty dollars, Johnny?" said the Governor; "it's a large bill son."

"Yes, I entertained a great many friends during the month."

"Have you the bill with you?"

"I believe so"—hesitatingly.

"Let me see it, son."

"Johnny" slowly drew forth a long strip of bill paper, on which there were exactly thirty one items put down as "D'ks," ranging from ten cents to as many dollars. The Governor adjusted his specs, and regarded it attentively, and said:

"D. K. S.—D. K. S; Johnny, my son what *does* Dks stand for?"

"Ducks, father ducks! But of course they were not *all* ducks—some were partridges and snipe, and even eggs and oysters. But Lou Murray puts them down as ducks."

The Governor looked first at "Johnny" and then at the bill, and giving an ominous "hem!" wrote a check.

Nobody ever believed the Governor was fooled, but after that—"will you take a duck?" was for a long time a favorite convivial invitation with the Frankfort boys.

HORACE GREELEY'S manuscript is notoriously bad, and it is said to require a printer of no ordinary skill to set up his copy if he happens to write in a hurry. The recent newspaper anecdote of an article headed "William H. seward," which Mr. Greeley had returned to him set up "Richard III.," is fresh in the minds of all; but an occurrence still more funny is related which happened in the *Tribune* office some time since:

A compositor had made so many errors in setting the philosopher's copy, that it irritated him to such a degree that he wrote the typo a letter discharging him from further duty. The compositor being unable to decipher the contents of the note on receiving it, took it to the foreman, who explained to him that it expressed that he was not a careful man, and Mr. Greeley dispensed with his services." The man laid down his stick, put on his coat and left. The next day he applied for a situation as assistant foreman in a large printing office in the same street. The proprietor inquired if he could bring a recommendation from his last employer.

"All I have is this letter from Mr Greeley," said the young man, boldly producing the document.

The worthy job printer scanned it some moments with a perplexed air. "H—m—[illegible] will engage you." And he did, and he never learned till two years afterward that the "letter from Mr. Greeley" was one of discredit instead of commendation, as he had supposed.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

DEFINITIONS OF BIBLE TERMS.—A day's journey was 33 and 1-6 miles.

A Sabbath day's journey was about an English mile.

Ezekiel's reed was 11 feet, nearly.

A cubit is 22 inches, nearly.

A hand's breath is equal to three and five-eighth's inches.

A finger's breadth is equal to 1 inch.

A shekel of silver was about 50 cents.

A shekel of gold was $8.09.

A talent of silver was $516.32.

A talent of gold was $13,309.

A piece of silver or a penny was 13 cents.

A farthing was three cents.

A gerah was one cent.

A mite was one and a-half cents.

A homer contains seventy-five gallons and five pints.

A nepha or bath, contains seven gallons and five pints.

A bin was one gallon and two pints.

A firkin was seven pints.

An omer was six pints.

A cab was three pints.

THE Ten Commandments adopted by the "craft" and expected to be followed:

1. Enter softly.
2. Sit down quietly.
3. Subscribe for the paper.
4. Don't touch the poker.
5. Engage in no controversy.
6. Don't smoke.
7. Keep six feet from the table.
8. Don't talk to the printer.
9. Hands off the paper.
10. Eyes off manuscript,

Gentlemen observing these rules when entering a printing office will greatly oblige the printers, and need not fear the "devil."

The ladies who sometimes bless us with their presence for a few moments, are not expected to observe the rules very strictly, and, indeed, it will be agreeable to us to have them break the eighth as often as convenient.

Boys, unless accompanied by their fathers, are particularly requested to keep their hands in their pockets.

A BOSTON exchange is responsible for the following story:

A short time since a man appeared at the Boston City Hall, requesting an interview with the Chief of Police.

"What can I do for you?" inquired the official.

"Are you the Chief?"

"Yes."

"Can I speak to you privately?"

"Yes—speak out."

"Will no one hear us?"

"No."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, listen. As I was crossing the Common last night,

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
JOHN W. GEARY.
(Subject to the decision of the State Convention.)

DISTRICT TICKET.

SENATOR,
G. SHANNON MULLIN,
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
J. H. LONGENECKER, Esq.
(Subject to the decision of the Dist. Conference.)

COUNTY TICKET.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Esq., of Bedford Bor.

SHERIFF,
WILLIAM DIBERT, of Bedford Bor.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM PHILLIPS, of Bedford Twp.

COMMISSIONER,
JAMES PINK, of Hopewell Twp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
EMANUEL J. DIEHL, of Colerain Twp.

CORONER,
DR. A. S. SMITH, of St. Clairsville Bor.

AUDITOR,
JOHN P. WILLIAMS, of South Woodbery Twp.

WHO ARE YOUR FRIENDS?

The *Gazette* instead of laboring for the best interests of the county is advocating free trade to the best of its ability. Bedford county is rich in iron ore and coal. Capital and enterprise alone are wanted to develop her resources. Under the favorable influences of our present protective policy iron manufactures have been stimulated and a new and extensive furnace has just been erected at Riddlesburg and is about ready to begin work. The Johnstown Iron Company has bought the Lemnos property near Hopewell and proposes to run a railroad through Morrison's Cove to some point on the Broadtop road near Hopewell and erect furnaces in that neighborhood. Other parties are projecting similar enterprises in various parts of the county. The same story might be repeated of every county in the State. Preparations are making for all kinds of industrial and manufacturing enterprises, and especially for the manufacture of our great staple, iron. Just as there is thus placed before not only our own county but the whole State a brighter prospect than ever before of material prosperity, copperheadism would adopt free-trade, throw our laboring men out of employment, destroy the markets for our farmers, stop our manufactures, leave our iron and coal lie undeveloped, unused and unprofitable in our mountains and send to England to buy the iron that we can make at our own doors. It is the history of that party for half a century, that it has hated, fought and persecuted honest, free, independent labor and endeavored to substitute therefor the enforced labor of the pauper and the slave. It has ever been the party of a purse-proud aristocracy and now that slavery is abolished and the slave lords impoverished, it seeks naturally an alliance with a British aristocracy who gain their wealth and influence by forcing English paupers to labor for the pittance that barely suffices to keep them from starvation. To this same degraded condition would it bring American labor. To this end its efforts are now put forth and for this purpose it now advocates free-trade. He who wishes the free American laborer to be reduced to the level of the meanest paupers will as a matter of course support this free trade party.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

As we predicted some months ago, the Chinese question is already eliciting spirited discussion. The question is one of the highest importance and we hope to see it discussed in a spirit of honest inquiry and investigation. What moral, social or political results may flow from the introduction of this new element into our population is a question for the calm and careful consideration of the Philanthropist, the Philosopher and the Statesman. Here too is work for the churches. The christian religion is the foundation of the highest type of modern civilization and to the churches we must look for our greatest aid in assimilating and controlling the vast flood of humanity that will soon pour in upon us from the overflowing population of Pagan China. An open bible and free schools must be our main reliance for fitting them for usefulness and good citizenship. Let the churches gird themselves for the work. Let those who marshal the great army of teachers prepare for active, vigorous work. With these as pioneers the Statesman will find his task a comparatively easy one. The great importance of the aid of the church in this work will be seen when we remember, that the moral law is the foundation of all the laws of christendom. Where will be the binding force of these laws among a race that recognize no God, but worship ido's? Upon our ability, therefore, to convert these people at least to an acceptance of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, will depend our power to control and govern them under our laws. Thus the work of the church becomes of the first and highest importance.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The State and United States taxes have all been reduced while the debts have been reduced annually under Republican management, but come home to Bedford county under a pure copperhead rule and you find taxes and debts both increased. Yet copperheads prate about Republican extravagance and ask to be placed in power that they may show their skill in managing the public finances. The Poor House management has given the people of this county a practical demonstration of copperhead financiering that they will not forget as long as they are loaded down with taxes. For the present they do not desire any further exhibition of copperhead financiering. It is too costly.

THE Cuban cause grows more hopeful. All the filibustering expeditions from the United States have landed safely and joined the Cuban army. Several of the later engagements have resulted in decided victories for the insurgents by which they have been much encouraged, while the Spaniards have been proportionately disheartened. The troops from the United States constitute an effective force, give confidence to the native troops and are a terror to the Spaniards, having come off victors in every engagement. The patriots now number from 20,000 to 30,000 effective troops, and are confident of speedy success. The Spaniards are frightened and their power evidently failing.

THE French Liberals regard the recent election as sure proof that their cause is steadily gaining strength, but deprecate any revolutionary demonstration, preferring that unmistakeable public sentiment should compel the peaceful concession of a more liberal government. Whether the Empire will yield to the people's wishes or put down them to violence time alone will tell.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD as we predicted has declared the Registry Law illegal and unconstitutional. The moment we learned that he had determined to have the question brought before himself at *Nisi Prius*, instead of awaiting a full bench according to the agreement of the counsel, we considered this decision a foregone conclusion. Judge Sharswood was elected by coffee-pot Wallac'es frauds and he is determined that the facilities for similar crimes shall not be destroyed by legal enactment. Copperheadism has but one hope and that is in fraud, and Judge Sharswood will not allow any nice considerations of Judicial duty to stand between him and any law that strikes at the last hope of modern Democracy, ballot-box stuffing and fraudulent naturalizations.

SEVERAL hundred clerks have been discharged from the various departments at Washington in the past week or two. It is a herculean work to cleanse these Augean stables of the worthless lumber that accumulated there during the reign of Andy Johnson copperheadism, but President Grant and his cabinet are vigorously prosecuting the task and bid fair soon to have the various departments reduced to the most economical working force. The retrenchment and reform policy will be fully carried out. Its influences are already extensively felt in the reduction of expenses.

IN Lancaster county at the recent Republican delegate election 4000 votes were cast. Of the six members of the last Legislature from that county, but one, Senator Billing, felt was renominated. He opposed every scheme of corruption and extravagance in the last Legislature and well deserves to be returned. We sincerely hope that many other districts will do as Lancaster has. Let faithless and corrupt men be left at home, and we will soon have a different kind of legislation at Harrisburg.

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, Pa., was a guest at the banquet given in honor of Ex-Gov. Curtin in Philadelphia and made a speech on the occasion, which is said to have been *the* speech of the evening. The Philadelphia *Bulletin* states that he made a most favorable impression, and that the distinguished Pennsylvanians present felt great pride in their new Senator, who ranks as one of the ablest men of the State.

THE British house of Lords have had quite an exciting debate on the Irish Church bill. The nobility look upon it as a sure precursor of their downfall and therefore fight it fiercely. But the more intelligent of them finding its passage a necessity are inclined to pass it in a modified form, thereby at least prolonging their power and gracefully yielding what they can no longer retain. Republicanism is making itself felt even in conservative England.

COPPERHEADISM and British Freetrade go hand in hand. They are now making a fierce attack upon every species of American industry. Even in Pennsylvania Copperheadism is making an open fight against the protective policy of the government, which keeps our manufacturers of every kind in operation, affords remunerative employment for our people and a market for their produce.

FLORIDA RATIFIES THE AMENDMENT.—Information has been received at Washington that the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by both Houses of the Florida Legislature on Tuesday last. The vote in the Assembly was 36 against 13, and in the Senate 18 against 8. This makes the twenty-fifth State that has ratified including Indiana.

THE last issue of the *State Guard*, published at Harrisburg, contains the following announcement:

"Until further notice, and for the purpose of making other business arrangements, the publication of the *State Guard* will be suspended with this issue.

"FORNEY & KAUFFMAN."

We understand that the paper will make its appearance again at an early day.

THE METHODISTS are voting overwhelmingly in favor of Lay Delegation. Methodism will gain greatly by the change. The time has gone by in this country when the clergy can arrogate to themselves complete control of the management of religious affairs.

MARSHAL SERRANO has been appointed regent of Spain but his appointment has not met with the cordial approval of the liberal party. It is feared that trouble may occur on the occasion of his installment.

GENERAL GRANT visited Boston and attended the Peace Jubilee, but did not allow himself to be entrapped into making a speech.

THE Peace Jubilee at Boston was a splendid success in every respect.

GOLD sold in New York on Saturday at 136.

EX GOVERNOR CURTAIN sailed for Russia on the 17th inst., from New York.

The Peace Jubilee.

BOSTON, June 19.

Crowded as was yesterday's concert at the coliseum, it was nothing compared to the almost incalculable mass of human beings assembled there to day. It is estimated that to-day's assembly numbered fully 50,000, and we should say this is rather under than over-rated. In fact so great was the rush that shortly after 3 o'oclock it became necessary to close the doors and refuse admittances to all comers after that time.

I have been informed that the receipts of yesterday, exclusive of season tickets, were $72,000. If so, and I do not doubt it by any means, to day's receipts must have been over $100,000. There was fully ten thousand people refused admittance, even with tickets. In short, so crowded was the coliseum, that, to use a popular expression, you could not drop a pin.

The heat in the galleries was almost insupportable, although the building is excellently ventilated. Many ladies fainted, and it was with the utmost exertions that they could be removed from the building through the colosal mass of human beings.

THE New York *Evening Post* presents the following interesting figures: The United States have an area of 3,578,392 square miles, or 2,190,170,880 acres; nearly an acre for every dollar of the national debt. The population of 1860 was 31,444,321. It was then computed by the Census Bureau that the mean annual increase of population is three per cent., and that the United States would probably contain in

1870 a population of.....42,323,432
1880 a population of.....56,450,231
1890 a population of.....77,266,989
1900 a population of.....100,355,802

The last number is greater than the present population of Great Britain, France, Spain and Prussia together, and far greater than any number of civilized people ever yet united in one nation. Yet with this population the United States would have but twenty-eight inhabitants to the square mile—less than one-third the present density of the population of New York State, which is nearly ninety-four to the square mile.

PARIS trades to the figures of 5,000,000,000 francs a year, gives employment to 600,000 work people, and pays 2,000,000,000 francs in wages. There are 4000 goldsmiths and jewelers, who annually dispose of 300,000,000 francs' worth, &c., &c., and the slightest political agitation affects all this people and all this wealth.

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of Henry J. Raymond.

NEW YORK, June 19.—The death of Henry J. Raymond has made a great sensation in the newspaper world. All the papers offer feeling tributes to the memory of a man who was an honor to the profession of journalism.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Raymond accompanied by one of his daughters, visited Greenwood Cemetery, where he designed purchasing a lot for the interment of a member of his family who died last spring. Leaving the cemetery, he returned to *The Times* office, on Printing House square, where he remained until about six o'clock. At that hour he went to his residence No. 12 West Ninth street. After tea he remained in the house until nine o'clock, when he went out, as he said, to take a short walk. As nearly as can be ascertained, he returned home at about eleven, and, after locking and bolting the door, was seized with apoplexy, and fell to the floor.

In the early morning, at about 3 o'clock, the sickness of one of the children caused several of the family to rise, when the groans and hard breathing of Mr. Raymond were heard. On going to the hall he was found laying on his face, still breathing, but unconscious and in great agony. He was at once removed to his room, and several physicians were summoned, who pronounced his disease apoplexy. Every effort was made to revive him, but without avail, and about 5 o'clock death ensued. The time for the funeral is not yet announced.

The *Tribune* says:—In the death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Editor of *The New-York Times*, the Press of our City has lost one of its ablest and most eminent members. Mr. Raymond, after graduating with distinction at the University of Vermont, came directly to this City in the Autumn of 1840, and was employed on *The New-Yorker*, for which he had written with force and spirit while a student. THE TRIBUNE was started the next April, and Mr. Raymond held the second place on its Editorial staff from the outset until the Autumn of 1848, when he resigned it to accept a like position on *The Courier and Enquirer*, which he likewise relinquished after a few years; visiting Europe with his family, and being repeatedly elected to the Assembly of our State, where he was in the second term chosen Speaker. He now started *The Times*, of which he was from the first sole Editor, though well served by assistants. He was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of our State in 1854 and elected to Congress from our VIth District in 1864. Mr. Johnson in 1867 nominated him for Minister to Austria, but the Senate did not confirm the selection.

Mr. Raymond's official career, though evincing ability, did less than justice to his comprehensive knowledge and rare intellectual powers. Never so positive and downright in his convictions as his countrymen are apt to be, he was often misjudged as a trimmer and time-server, when in fact he spoke and wrote exactly as he felt and thought. If what he uttered to-day was not in full accordance with what he said yesterday, the difference evinced in his essay was a true reflection of one which had preceded it in his mind. He saw both sides of a controverted issue, and, if one of them seemed the juster to-day, the other might nevertheless command his preference to-morrow. This mental constitution or mental habitude is rare with us, and he would have been more favorably judged as a journalist or politician in Great Britain than in this country.

Mr. Raymond would have ranked in England as a "Liberal Conservative," and would have followed the flag now of Gladstone, then of Lord Stanley, occasionally siding with Robert Lowe, and again with Beresford Hope. He was sincerely favorable to Liberty, Reform and Progress; he was no less sincerely averse to rash or violent changes, and anxious that Progress should be regular and equable, never shocking a prejudice nor fluttering a timorous breast. It is perhaps unfortunate, but none the less true, that giant wrongs and strongly fortified abuses are not thus to be overborne.

There were probably others who evinced greater ability in some special department; but, regarding journalism in its broadest aspects, we doubt whether this country has known a journalist superior to Henry J. Raymond. He was a [illegible] and a discerning critic, a skillful reporter and compiler of news, as well as an able and ready writer. There was nothing in the whole range of newspaper work that he could not do well, and (what is of equal importance) with unhesitating promptness. He was never too sick to work when work had to be done, and always able and willing to do any amount of labor that the exigency might require. Others may have evinced a rarer faculty, which some might term genius; but Mr. Raymond embodied talents that have rarely been surpassed.

Genial, unassuming, and thoroughly informed by study, observation, and travel, Mr. Raymond was a delightful companion, and his society was widely courted and enjoyed. A thoroughly capable and effective canvasser, he has for years shunned public speaking whenever it could be avoided, finding enough to do without it, and having no decided love for the sound of his own voice. Snatched away so suddenly in the prime of life and in the midst of its activities, his death makes a void that will not easily be filled, while his widow and children are called to mourn a loss at once astounding and irreparable.

Serrano, Regent of Spain.

Marshal Franciso Serrano, Duke de la Torre, recently chosen Regent of Spain by the Cortes, took the oath of office yesterday, the 18th. The Marshal is well advanced in years, having been born about the beginning of the present century. He acquired a varied military experience in the war of independence, and gradually rose to the highest rank in the army of Spain. In 1843, when he assisted in bringing about the fall of Espartero, he first took a prominent part in the political troubles of the country. After the restoration of the Queen mother to the throne, he entered into a coalition with others to overthrow Olozaga. Soon after the marriage of Queen Issabella, in 1846, he acquired an influence over the royal mind which occasioned differences between the King consort and herself, and caused some scandal. The Ministry of the Duke de Sotomaver, which attempted to destroy his influence, was overthrown by him, while that of M. de Salamanca, which he supported, yielded to the storm of public indignation which assailed it. After this Serrano turned liberal, and just before the accession to power of Narvaez, accepted the captainey General of Granada. Having been implicated in a rising at Sarragossa in 1854, he was exiled, but returned during the revolution of July in that year, and became an active supporter of the O'Donnell and Espatero Cabinet. In the rupture which followed between these two, he sided with the former, and having been nominated Captain-General of New Castile—an appointment which placed Madrid in his power—in the *coup d'etat* of 1856 he played into O'Donnell's hands, and in the same year was created Duke de la Torre. In 1857 he was sent as Ambassador to the Court of France. In 1859 he was appointed Director and Colonel General of artillery, and in June, 1865, Captain General of Madrid. The prominent part which he has recently taken as one of the leading spirits of the revolution which expelled Isabella II from the throne is still fresh in the minds of the people.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Chicago paper writes: "Did it ever occur to you how Gen. McDowell has lived down the odium incurred by the first Bull Run defeat and appears to have maintained a growing popularity in the army and among the powers that be? Those who knew him intimately assure me that he is a model of a soldier, unselfish and brave, and one of the truest friends. It is perhaps owing to these virtues that his star, like those of other Generals who were unfortunate at the commencement of the war, has never set. He neither drinks, smokes, nor indulges in spirituous liquors, which can be said of only a very few other military men."

SOME addle pated Democrats contend that the negro is not the equal of the white man. If the following doesn't prove that he is, we want to know what will: Henry Law, a negro just committed to jail at Huntsville, Texas, stole last winter more than $600, and while on the way to the penitentiary stole from the Sheriff's pocket the evidence of his conviction. After this was recovered he escaped from custody and was only captured after nearly a year's search. When found he was attired in female apparel.

Outrage by Miners—Superintendent Nearly Killed.

About twelve o'clock on Friday night a mob of a hundred and fifty desperadoes, known as "The Buckshots," entered the hotel at which Mr. Charles Henderson, Superintendent of Buck Mountain Coal Company, boarded, and demanded that he give up his arms and make certain confessions relative to the discharge of several men who belonged to the gang.

Without waiting for a reply, his revolver was snatched from his hand and a murderous blow dealt him. The wounded man sprang from his bed and was seized by the infuriated crowd and stabbed and pummelled until he was insensible. Even then he was held upon his feet by his assailants, while his head, breast and shoulders were gashed again and again with their knives.

His wife endeavored to ward off the blows by shielding his head with her dress and such portions of the bed clothes as she could wrap about him. But the savage brutes thrust her aside, and lifting their victim hurled him headlong down stairs. Then they followed and stood him against the wall while their companions beat him again with their clubs and muskets. After this they threw him upon the floor and stamped upon him, when they left him for dead.

They then turned their attention to Mrs. Henderson, and firmly held her in a chair while the personal effects of the Superintendent were ransacked. When this booty was secured they proceeded to the other hotel and maltreated several other gentlemen. Then they marched out of town toward Eckley, where their operations were continued. Mr. Henderson was beaten to a jelly and cannot recover.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

Explosion of a Rebel Shell.—Narrow Escape of Workmen.

It is generally known that Charles Carr purchased, not long after the war, a large number of rebel guns, some of them of immense calibre. These guns were broken up and the iron run into some useful machinery.

For the purpose of breaking this massive iron into pieces, an immense drop comes down with tremendous force. For the purposes of safety from any particles that may fly off, hiding places are prepared for the workmen, from which a spring is pulled.

The workmen were engaged yesterday upon a very large gun, which carried a 28 pound ball, it was found to be loaded with two balls, which were taken out, but it contained besides these something else, which was supposed to be a ball; not being able to extract it, it was placed under the drop.

What was the surprise and consternation of every one to hear an explosion of the most terrific character, which was heard all over the city. All the men in the establishment left their work and ran to see what was the matter.

The first thought was as to the safety of the men at the drop. They were found all safe in their hiding places. The windows in the immediate vicinity were shattered, and entirely carried away. Upon investigation it was found that the piece had been loaded with a shell.—*Trenton Emporium.*

THE *Examiner* Richmond, Va. says of Hoofland's German Bitters. This is the season of all others in which this Bitters, now so renowned, is found so beneficial. Added to the ingredients which make this Bitters both dietetic and tonic, are the qualities which invigorate the debilitated system, remove languor and depression, restore the appetite, and impart a healthy action to all the functions of the body. The mother and housekeeper should never be without it, and the traveller who packs his trunk or portmanteau for the Springs, should class among the necessary articles a few bottles of Hoofland's German Bitters. He will find it an invaluable medicine in the hour of transient derangement of the system, which is likely to befall any one in this climate, and especially during the Summer season. It is pure, free from all intoxicating liquors, and for that reason the most strictly temperate need not hesitate to use it, personally, or in their families.

Hoofland's German Tonic Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic [illegible] is preferable. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold everywhere.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, upon the subject of the boot and shoe trade, says: A careful estimate made in 1867 showed the value of the boots and shoes produced here annually to be about five millions of dollars, being in excess of the value of the production at Lynn, Mass., the great headquarters of the Yankee boot and shoe trade. Still the cheap work of the New England makers was in such demand in this market that the sales of our wholesale dealers in Philadelphia annually amounted to ten millions of dollars of Yankee make alone, and the aggregate trade of both home and eastern make at fifteen millions of dollars.

New Advertisements.

A WORD TO
CONSUMPTIVES.

Being a short and practical treatise on the nature, causes, and symptoms of *Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchitis*, and *Asthma;* and their *prevention, treatment*, and *cure* by *inhalation*. Sent by mail, free. Address Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. 18june12m

THIS IS NO HUMBUG!
By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 18june4w

CHEAP PAINTING.

1 } 100 lbs of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing
- } $12.50) will paint as much as 500
3 } lbs. of Lead, and wear longer. For
COST } particulars, address S. BOWEN,
LEAD. } Sec'y., No. 150 N. Fourth Street,
} Phil'a. 18june4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
BEST BOOK OF THE PERIOD,
WOMEN OF NEW YORK;
Or, The Under World of the Great City.

The most startling revelation of modern times. New York Society Unmasked. "The Aristocracy," "Women of Pleasure," "Married Women," and all classes thoroughly ventilated. 50 Illustrations. Address at once

The New York Book Co.,
145 Nassau St., New York.
18june4w

AGENTS WANTED FOR
SECRETS OF THE GREAT CITY.

A work descriptive of the VIRTUES, and the VICES, the MYSTERIES, MISERIES and CRIMES of New York City.

It contains 35 fine engravings; and is the Spiciest, most thrilling, Instructive, and Cheapest work published.

ONLY $2.50 PER COPY.

Agents are meeting with unprecedented success. One in Marlleborough, Mass., reports 36 subscribers in a day. One in Luzerne Co., Pa., 44 in a day. One in Meriden, Ct., 68 in two days, and a great many others from 100 to 200 per week. Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

Published in both English and German.
18june 4w

BE CAREFUL
WHAT MEDICINES
YOU TAKE.

When you are exhausted by over-work of head or hand, and feel the need of something invigorating, don't drink whiskey nor any intoxicating thing, whether under the name of Bitters or otherwise. Such articles give just as much strength to your weary body and mind as the whip gives to the jaded horse, and no more. Alcoholic stimulants are injurious to Nerve-health, and are ALWAYS followed by DEPRESSING REACTION.

DODD'S NERVINE & INVIGORATOR
is a TONIC and GENTLE STIMULANT which is NOT attended by REACTION. What it gains for you it maintains. When it refreshes body or mind, it refreshes with natural strength that comes to stay. We are not recommending teetotalism in the interest of any faction; but long and extended observation teaches us that he who resorts to the bottle for rest or recuperation, will find, as he keeps at it, that he is kindling a fire in his bones which will consume like the flames of perdition. Turn from it. Take a tonic that will refresh and not destroy. Dodd's Nervine is for sale by all Druggists. Price One Dollar. See book of certificates that accompanies each bottle.
18june4w

Nature is the Great Physician.

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principal of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit, drugging and try the bitters, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues and comforts.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assaults of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

There is no essential change to record in the flour market. The sales to day mostly comprised small lots of superfine at $6@5.25 per barrel; extras at $5.50@6.75; three hundred barrels spring wheat extra family at $5.75@6.50; four hundred barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6; one hundred barrels good Ohio do. do. at $7.50; one hundred barrels good Illinois do. do. at $7.75, and one hundred and fifty barrels fancy at $9.25 up to $10.50. Rye flour is very quiet, with small sales at $6.25. In corn meal no transactions. We quote Pennsylvania and Ohio nominal at four dollars.

The wheat is very dull and the demand is mostly confined to those lots for the supply of the local millers; small sales of red at $1 40@1 60; 800 bushels Pennsylvania amber at $1 54; 1,000 bushels good Indiana amber at $1 60, and 500 bushels fancy Michigan $1 75. Rye is held at $1 30. Corn is very quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels yellow at 94c; high mixed at 60c, and mixed western at 87@88c. Oats are steady at 74@76c for western. Whisky is advancing, with small sales at $1 @1 05.

Books &c.

SUMMER READING.
HURD & HOUGHTON'S
LIST OF CHOICE BOOKS.

NOTE.—Any book published by HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 Broome street, N. Y., will be sent by them, postage prepaid, on receipt of the advertised prices.

1. BREMER. Life, Letters and Posthumus Works of Fredrika Bremer. Edited by her sister, Charlotte Bremer. Translated from the Swedish by Freda Milow. In one vol., crown 8vo. Cloth. $2.

"We have quoted so much from this charming volume that we have no room for further quotations, but it is a book to be read."—*Examiner, London.*

2. THE OPEN POLAR SEA. Popular edition. By Isaac I. Hayes, M. D. With nine illustrations on wood, and a map. 1 vol., post 8 vo. Cloth $2.50. Fine edition, embellished with six full-page illustrations, drawn by Darley, White and others, from Dr. Hayes's sketches; three full page charts; twenty-eight vignettes, and a fine portrait of the author engraved on steel. 1 vol., 8vo. Price $3.75; half-calf $6.

"What we have said of Dr. Haye's book will, we trust, send many readers to its pages. The Doctor's heroism is remarkable, and he well deserves to be bracketed with the late Dr. Kane in Arctic honors.—*London Athenæum.*

3. SKETCHES ABROAD WITH PEN AND PENCIL. By Felix O. C. Darley. With 15 full-paged and 74 smaller illustrations on wood. A new edition with three additional vignettes, and printed on toned paper. In 1 vol., 4to. Price in cloth, $3.50; cloth gilt, $4; morocco, $8.

"Undoubtedly, Mr. Darley is the best draughtsman in the United States; and judging him by what he has here done, he can have no superior anywhere. His designs are engraved by accomplished artists in the best style of art, and taking these, together with his own entirely natural and unaffected description of what he saw abroad, we know of no similar production which we should be willing to recommend so unreservedly."—*Boston Courier.*

4. OLD ENGLAND; Its Scenery, Art and People. By James M. Hoppin, Professor in Yale College. 1 vol., 16mo. Price $8.

"This book has the advantage of concisely and emphatically pointing out many comparatively neglected objects of interest and sources of information and pleasure. 'Old England' is just the book for the departing traveller to put in his pocket to refresh his memory and make suggestive his tour.—*Boston Transcript.*

5. ITALIAN JOURNEYS. By William D. Howells, author of "Vanetian Life." 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"There is no writer of travels in our day so simple, sincere, enjoyable and profitable."—*Brooklyn Union.*

"It is not so much what Mr. Howells sees as what he ignores that gives his readers the sense, when they have finished his books, of having been lingering over a charming narrative."—*Boston Post.*

6. VENETIAN LIFE; Including Commercial, Social, Historical and Artistic Notice of the Place. By William D. Howells. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price, extra cloth, $2.

"It is Venice directly presented to the imagination, steeped in its own peculiar atmosphere, so that we see what the writer sees, share his emotions, and are made the companion of his walks, rather than the reader of his pages."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

7. REMINISCENCES OF EUROPEAN TRAVEL. By Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL.D., Preacher to Harvard University. Price $1.50.

"On art, architecture, laws, manners and society, his criticisms are discriminating, kindly and often original; and the volume contains more information, less spite and more solid sense, than many of far greater size and pretension."—*Saturday Review, London.*

10. TWO THOUSAND MILES ON HORSEBACK. Santa Fe and Back. A Summer Tour through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico, in the Year 1866. By Colonel Jas. F. Meline. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2.

"He is a good traveller, and, combining the disciplined mind of a student with the training of an army officer, is well qualified to give an opinion upon what he observes. His mode of travelling has furnished him with excellent opportunities for careful observation and with great variety of adventure in the prairie."—*Standard, New Bedford, Mass.*

9. THE HAND-BOOK FOR MOTHERS. A Guide in the Care of Young Children. By Edward H. Parker, M. D. A new edition. In one volume, 12 mo. Cloth, $1.50.

"The volume answers authoritatively all the questions which mothers are continually asking, and removes the painful doubts with which they are continually troubled. It is indeed of such great practical value, and meets so general a want that there would seem to be no reason why it should not be considered a necessity in every family."—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

10. WOMAN IN PRISON. By Caroline H. Woods. In 1 vol., 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

Mrs. Wood's record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison, is unadorned fact.

11. THE DIARY OF A MILLINER. By Belle Otis (Caroline H. Woods). In a volume, 16mo. Cloth, $1.25.

"A smart milliner could tell many a fine story. A smart milliner is 'Belle Otis,' and that is just what she does. Her narrative has all the vivacity and piquancy which belong to woman. Now it sends a keen shaft, and then follows a sally of exquisite humor."—*Albany Express.*

12. ESSAY ON ART. By Francis Turner Palgrave, late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. One vol., 16mo, red cloth, gilt tops. Price, $1.75.

"Mr. Palgrave's canons of art are eminently catholic, free from any tendency to sensationalism; and, though his examples are confined chiefly to the current emenations of British culture, and his style of expression is such as carries the weight of authority."—*Boston Post.*

13. THE ART IDEA; Sculpture, Painting and Architecture in America. By James Jackson Jarves. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1.75.

"The volume deserves the careful study of intelligent amateurs of art; and, whatever difference of opinion it may call forth, its details will be found of rare interest and full of instructive suggestions."—*New York Tribune,* june11

New Advertisements.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS.
NEW AND GOOD BOOKS.

Having for four years past labored to improve and enlarge the INQUIRER and to so fill it with the latest news that our people would have little or no need of any other paper, we have found that one of the chief difficulties in our way has been that of getting a sufficient number of subscribers to pay the expenses necessarily incurred in making a county paper what it ought to be. Though the INQUIRER has a larger number of subscribers than any other paper in the county, it still has but little more than half what it ought to have to justify us in the outlay necessary to keep it up to the standard at which we have steadily aimed. The INQUIRER will continue to be the exponent and advocate of a thorough-going Republicanism, and of retrenchment, economy and reform in the administration of the affairs of county, state and nation. It will also, as usual, contain a larger amount of late news and carefully selected general reading matter than any other paper in this Congressional District.

An important political campaign is just about to begin, involving the election of a Governor, Supreme Judge, State Senator, Member of the Legislature, and a full county ticket. The State and District tickets are of the highest importance as there will be a new apportionment made at the next Session of the Legislature. With such an important campaign before us, it is highly desirable to put the INQUIRER in the hands of every Republican in the county. We therefore call upon our friends to help us put it at once into the hands of as many of our people as possible. As a further inducement to exertion we have concluded to offer the following desirable

PREMIUMS:

For one new subscriber and $2.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels. 20 cent edition.

For two new subscribers and $4.00 in advance, we will give one number of Scott's novels, 20 cent ed., and one number of Dicken's, 25 cent ed.

For three new subscribers and $6.00 in advance, two Nos. of Scott and one No. of Dickens.

For four new subscribers and $8.00 in advance, one copy of "One Hundred Selections," bound in cloth, or four Nos. Dickens.

For five new subscribers and $10.00 in advance, five Nos. Dicken's works, or one copy of Tennyson's or Burn's poems, worth $1.25.

For six new subscribers and $12.00 in advance, one copy of Diamond Dickens, Longfellow or Whittier, worth $1.50.

For twenty new subscribers and $40.00 in advance, a complete edition of Dicken's works (25 vols. bound in paper.)

For twenty-five new subscribers and $50.00 in advance, one large family bible, bound in best morocco, full gilt.

For thirty new subscribers and $60.00 in advance one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated edition with 3000 engravings, and worth $12.00.

The above premiums are offered for new advance paying subscribers. Dicken's works are made the standard for premiums, but we will substitute any book on the shelves of the *Inquirer Book Store* of the corresponding price whenever desired. Parties unable to raise clubs large enough to entitle them to a copy of the bible or dictionary will be allowed the premium for the number they do raise, and can have either of the above books by paying the difference.

JOHN LUTZ,
tf. *Editor and Proprietor.*

HOUSE FURNISHING,

HARDWARE GOODS &c.,

JOHN F. BLYMYER has opened a full stock of

HARDWARE,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES,
PAINTS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OILS,
SHOEMAKER'S FINDINGS,
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
OIL, POCKET BOOKS,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
COAL OIL,
SADDLERY,
CUTLERY,
BUCKETS,
CHURNS,
TUBS,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

He hopes, by strict attention to business, and fair prices, to merit a share of Public patronage.

Store in same room as occupied by B. M. BLYMYER & Co., as a STOVE AND TIN STORE.
9apr

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD
On and after Monday, May 24, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

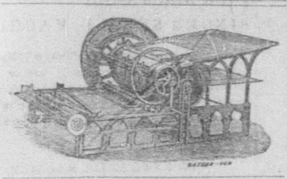
UP TRAINS.				DOWN TRAINS.	
Xpress	Mail.	STATIONS		Xpress	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR	10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding		10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown		9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,		9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,		9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,		9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready		8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,		8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit		8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE	8.20	2.26
8 14	10.4,	Riddlesburg,		7 46	2.08
8 23	10.5[illegible]	Hopewell,		7 38	2.00
8 42	11.10	Piper's Run,		7 17	1.40
9 02	11.29	Tatesville,		6 56	1.20
9 19	11.45	Bloody Run,		6 40	1.05
AR9 26	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas.	LE	6 35	LE1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR	8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,		7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,		7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE	7.40	LE1.55
		Broad Top City.			

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS,

For Store Fronts, Factories, &c. Heavy Crimped Wire Cloth for Cleaning Ores, Coal, &c. Heavy Screen Cloths and Coal Screens, Wire Webbing for Sheep and Poultry Yards, Paper Makers' Wires, Brass and Iron Wire Cloth Sieves, Painted Screens, Ornamental Wire Work. Every information by addressing the manuf

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton. *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. L. Noble. *Steward*—Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna, H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 326, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 262, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Summer Arrangement.*—Express Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 6.35 A. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 10.10 A. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 5.55 P. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 9.25 P. M.

Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M.—arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.

Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 4.35 A. M. to connect with the Express Train, and at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.

Local Affairs.

PLENTY—Mud on Juliana street.

THE Eclipse of the moon on Wednesday morning was visible in China.

KICKED.—Samuel Bagley was kicked by a horse on Tuesday last. Though a severe kick, there were no bones broken.

THE genuine Greencastle grain Cradles and a full stock of Scythes and Snaths, for sale very low at Jno. C. Blymyer's Hardware store.

THE number of visitors at the Springs and various hotels and boarding houses in town is larger than usual at this time, and the season promises to be a full one.

WE learn that the dwelling house of H. Clouse in Hopewell township, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning, together with nearly all his furniture.

WANTED.—Those who are in arrears for subscriptions or advertising to pay up. Our creditors want money, and we have no where to go for it but to delinquent patrons.

"THE town clerk of Hartford reports one death last year from 'ignorance.' He was a faithful Democrat, always opposed to the *dumb* niggers voting."

FOR RENT.—Two basement rooms, one store room and one second floor room in INQUIRER BUILDING. For terms, call at the INQUIRER Book Store. tf.

THE Right Rev. Bishop Stevens of the Episcopal Church will preach and hold a confirmation in the Court House, on Thursday evening the first of July. Service to commence at half past seven o'clock.

SHIRES & JORDAN have constantly on hand, the Buckeye Mower and Reaper, The Great Western Lock Lever Grain and Hay Rake, and the world renound "Sweep Stakes" Separator. Farmers, call and seethem work.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The new Union Church at Imler's in Union twp., four miles north of St. Clairsville will be dedicated to the service of the Triune God on the 4th of July. The public are invited to attend.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is the best preparation for the hair in the market, and always gives satisfaction. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with others on which they make more profit.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE.—We will furnish the Weekly Tribune at $1,35 per year to all subscribers to the INQUIRER. But subscriptions must be paid in advance. These are the best terms we can make for the two. tf.

SHOW.—A one horse arrangement, big women and snakes were exhibited in this place on Saturday last. No excitement. No patronage, not even the boys were on hand—Good.

ALL the magazines and pictorial papers can be had at the INQUIRER Book store. We will send the New York Ledger, New York Weekly or Saturday Night, *post paid* to any address on receipt of eight cents.

FAMILY Bibles, Methodist, Lutheran, Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Catholic hymn and prayer books always on hand at the INQUIRER Book store. Give us a call, for we are selling cheap.

WE call the attention of our Farmers to the fact that Hartley & Metzger are the only agents in Bedford for the sale of the genuine old make of Green Castle Grain Cradles. They have just received the second load of Cradles for this season.

ANOTHER WAR in this Country! what! yes. When? At Dunningsville where E. Y. Imler & Co., have just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of new goods and are fighting down the high prices. Go and see for yourselves.

IMPORTANT.—Farmers wishing a one, two, three or four horse Railway, Tread-power, Tumbling Shaft or Strap Threshing Machine, should send their orders at once to Shires & Jordan, Bedford, Pa. All Machines warranted.

SUMMER.—Monday the 21st inst., marked the summer solstice, the longest day and the beginning of summer. The heat since then fully convinces even the most incredulous that summer has really begun in earnest. Ice cream, Mineral water, Lemonade, Strawberries, linen coats and straw hats are all in demand.

THE trial of the Clearfield Co. Bank robbers takes place this week at Clearfield. A number of our citizens concerned in the capture of two of the robbers at Centerville, finding of money &c., have gone on to attend the trial as witnesses. The third man named Lamoine was captured in St. Louis, Missouri on the 5th inst. The following account of the capture of the third party is given by the St. Louis *Republican*:

"On May 12th the First National Bank at Clearfield, Pa., was entered and robbed of about $20,000. The bank was broken into during the night, the door of the safe was ripped open and the money taken out. Next morning the burglars were pursued and two of them were caught, one of them being the notorious safe blower known as Jack Nelson, alias "California Jack." The third man, named Jeddie E. Lamoine, made his escape and arrived in this city on Tuesday last. Meanwhile a requisition was procured from Governor Geary of Pennsylvania, on Governor McClug, and armed with this document the cashier of the Clearfield Bank, Mr. Daniel W. Moore, came on to Missouri, and, going up to Jefferson City, procured a warrant for the arrest of Lamoine. Yesterday the matter was placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, and the latter detailed officers Harrigan and Tracy to make the arrest. Lamoine was arrested by them about four o'clock, at his residence on Franklin, near Garrison avenue. He offered no resistance. The prisoner was delivered over to Mr. Moore, who, accompanied by officer Tracy, left last evening for Clearfield, Pa., where the robery was committed. Lamoine was arrested sometime since, on suspicion of having been connected with the safe robbery of the Franklin county (Mo.) treasury of some $10,000 but was acquitted. He has been engaged in the liquor business on the northeast corner of Fourth and Green streets, under the firm of Lamoine & Co. He had been in business at that place some six months, and broke up about three weeks ago. He is about thirty-five years of age, and has a wife and children in this city.

CATTLE SPECULATION.—On Saturday night last, two men were overhauled on the Cumberland road about 8 miles from Bedford, with thirty head of cattle which they had stolen from the farm of John Shoemaker one mile above the Bedford Springs. They came to Bedford on Saturday morning, "got in" with S. S. Fleegle of Harrison twp., to whom they made a proposition to engage with them in a speculation, at the same time disclosing to him their plan of operation. Fleegle evaded a direct answer, and said he would consult with them in a short time. Whereupon he went to the Sheriff, and reported in full, and was deputized by him to act as detective with instructions to coincide with them in all their arrangements. Fleegle went back, accepted their proposition, and the trio, started on their night's mission. The Sheriff and Deputy with John Defibaugh followed a short time after, and made the wholesale capture about midnight. The thieves gave the names of E. Foreman and Abraham Davis, and said they were from Maryland. One of them says he has been in the "biz" for ten years, and boasts that he is acquainted with the particulars of the escape of one Hammond, a horse thief who broke jail here some years ago. Let them be punished to the full extent of the law.

THE ALTOONA INCENDIARIES.—The Altoona *Tribune* of last week gives the following particulars of the recent arrest of incendiaries in that place:

"On Monday of last week, J. A. Kelley, Supt. of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Philadelphia, arrived in this city; and after a consultation with some of the city officials, proceeded to arrest James M'Connell, Thos. A. Beales and Jno. B. Campbell, who were placed in rooms, at the Logan House, until other parties could be secured. On Tuesday morning, Charles Pressell, Howard C. Mazurie and Henry C. Stewart were also arrested. These parties had a hearing before the Mayor, on Tuesday, which resulted in the binding over of M'Connell, Campbell and Stewart, in $5,000 bail each, for their appearance at Court, and the others, Beale, Pressell and Mazurie, in default of bail, were sent over to Hollidaysburg and placed in jail. There were still other parties at large, and detectives on their track. Among this number was Thomas Duke, who had left town on Saturday previous. All efforts to discover his where abouts were unsuccessful, until Friday evening, when he was picked up by Policemen Clark and Gardner, in the vicinity of the depot, in this place. After a hearing before the Mayor, he was sent over to Jail, to await a trial."

STRAWBERRIES EXTRAORDINARY.—"We are indebted to G. E. Horlocher, Esq., of Hamburg, for a box of the largest and most luscious Strawberries we have ever seen or tasted. They were of the "Agriculturist," "Jucunda," and "Triomphe De Gand" varities. One of the berries actually mensured *eight and three-quarter inches in circumference*, and is the largest specimen of this fruit we ever heard of. Other berries measured 6, 7 to 8¾ inches. Mr. Horlocher, who is the proprietor of the Blue Mountain Nursery, is the largest Strawberry Grower in Berks county. He informs us that on last Monday he picked 700 boxes from half past 12 to 3 P. M. On Tuesday afternoon he picked and packed 1,000 boxes. He desires us to say that if any Strawberry grower around Reading can produce a berry to measure more than 8¾ inches, he would be glad to hear from him. Mr. Horlocher will accept our thanks for his rich treat."—*Berks & Schuykill Journal.*

If any of our citizens can beat the above we would like to hear from them. Send along your big berries.

THE Re-publication of a standard biblical work at one-eighth the cost of the London edition. The life, times and travels of ST. PAUL, "The great Apostle to the Gentiles." By the Revs. W. J. Conybeare and J. S. Howson, with an introduction by the Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Church.

Conditions.—The Work will be handsomely printed, on good paper, and will comprise all the text as contained in the London Edition, the price of which is $15.00; and will be complete in one handsome volume of over one thousand royal octavo pages, and will be embellished with nearly one hundred engravings and maps, and furnished to subscribers—

In Neat and Substantial Binding	$3.00
In fine leather marbled edge [Library style]	5.00
In half Turkey Morocco Marbled Edge	7.00

This Edition of the Work is sold only by subscription. Subscribers will not be obliged to take the work unless it corresponds with the description in every particular.

2t S. M. S. BARCLAY, *Agent.*

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—Postmasters are required to give notice *by letter* when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and give the reason for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publishers for the payment. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the subscription. A person ordering his paper to be discontinued must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, collect the whole amount whether it is taken out of the office or not. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.—The commencement exercises of this institution will come off according to the following programme:

June 27, Sunday—Baccalaureate address by President Valentine, in Christ church, 10½ A. M. Also address to Young Men's Christian Association of the college, by Rev. T. J. Duryea, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., 7½ P. M.

June 28, Monday—Holman Lecture on Augsburg Confession, (Art. 3,) by Rev. Dr. Valentine, 7½ P. M.

June 28, Tuesday—Junior Exhibition, 8½ A. M. Address before the Phrenakosmian society by Rev. J. P. Thompson, D. D., of New York, 3 P. M. Concert by the Germania Association, of Philadelphia, in Agricultural Hall, 8 P. M.

June 30, Wednesday—Commencement exercises of the College, 8½ A. M.

On the 1st of July, (Thursday,) the dedication of the Monument in the Soldier's National Cemetery will take place. Bayard Taylor will read the poem, Senator Morton will deliver the address, and Henry Ward Beecher will make the prayer. The procession military and civic, is expected to be an imposing one. Large preparations will be made for the accommodation of strangers.—*Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.*

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

ALSO a Seventy five dollar Machine of the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Sewing machine Company's Manufacture on the most favorable terms.

Either of the two last named machines can be seen in operation in town, where they have given the most complete satisfaction. Further particulars can be had by calling at, or writing to, the INQUIRER Office Bedford Pa.

THE WEATHER! that never ceasing topic of interest, after the few cool days in the early part of last week, became, warm about Wednesday, and has been quite sultry ever since. The mercury has ranged from 80° to 90° in the shade, while alternate sunshine and showers have had a most favorable effect upon the corn crop, which up to that time had been quite backward. Fears are entertained that the heat and the moisture may generate rust in the wheat, but we will look at the bright side and hope for the best. The weather has been highly favorable to the grass and grain crops and they promise an abundant yield.

IT is an old saying that it is the cheapest to always buy the best. This is more important with medicinal preparations than any thing else, and it should always be remembered by the invalid who requires a good stomach Bitter, that the Constitution Bitters are far superior to the ordinary preparation sold as such. The justly celebrated Constitution Bitters are unequalled as a tonic, and will produce more happy results than any other Bitter. Take none but Sewards & Bentley's

A reliable medicine for throat diseases, Seward's Cough Cure.

NOT MUCH OF AN IMPROVEMENT.—The hydrant moved to the corner of Juliana and John streets. It is placed on the north side of Juliana street and all the waste water runs across the street keeping a constant mud and making it almost impossible to cross at that point without getting into the mud. Won't our city fathers look after this matter and devise some means to secure a dry crossing at that point?

Books and Periodicals.

THE *Electic* for July contains: Embellishments: Landseer and His Connoisseurs, and Guttenberg, 1400-1468. Rawlinson's Five Great Monarchies of the ancient East; The Etruscans; The English of Antiquity; The Nature of the Interior of the Earth; Can a Catholic Priest contract Matrimony? On Sleep; The Cycles of the Worlds; About St. Paul's; Russia and the East; The Northmen; Heathen and Christian (Concluded); He Knew He was Right, Chaps. xxv. to xxviii; New Expedition to Central Africa; Cromwell and the Jews; The Deep Sea; A Word on the Drama in England and France; Wallenstein and his Times, Part 1; Charles Dickens' Moral Services to Literature; The Council of Trent and the Council of the Vatican; The Sea Kings at Home; Rising of the Nile; "Landseer" and "Guttenberg"; Poetry; Literary Notices; Science; Art; Varieties; Terms of the *Electic*. Single copies 45 cts.; one copy, one year, $5.00; two copies, one year, $9.00; five copies, one year, $20.00. Address E. R. Pelton, Publisher, 108 Fulton St., New York.

HARPERS MAGAZINE for July, contains: Early Aeronautics; Bordor Reminiscences; Making Watches by Machinery; The Birds of Paradise; A Night at Sea; Giants and Dwarfs; Grant on the Battle field; A Street Arab; A Brave Lady; The Lover's Interdict; Notes for Travelers in Europe; My Enemy's Daughter; Fishing in Mists; The Button hole Bouquet; Squire Suffolk's Subscription; Mother and Child; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Book Table; Editor's Record of Current Events; Editor's Drawer.

THE Lady's Friend for July, contains: My Native Land, Farewell; In an Attic; Roland Yorke; The Luck of the Luckless; Between Two; The Contested Wife; Two of my Schoolfellows; Little Charley; editorials, novelties, &c., Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year.

THE HERLLD OF HEALTH for July contains—Prevention of Excessive Infant Mortality. Waiting for Morning. The Air Cure. What Shall we Breathe? Elibu Burritt. A Sea Song. Dressed to Kill. Dangers of Public Life. Kitty Howard's Journal. Scarlet Fever and its Prevention. Consumption. How to Cook Potatoes, and Recent Thoughts from Our Best Thinkers. In the Editorial department we have—La Bollente, the Mud Cure. Kindergartens—Miss Peabody's Letter. Who Shall Inhabit the Earth?—Alcoholic Medication. Paper Handkerchiefs—Oat Meal. Getting Up Stairs—Women in the Nineteenth Century. Nettle Rash—Flexible Shoulders The Laryngoscope—Sprains and Bruises. Remedy for Intestinal Worms—Bread. Manual Labor College. Young Physicians—Climate for Consumptives—Pure Water—Spirit Pictures—Tobacco and Consumption. Published by Wood & Holbrook, 13 and 15 Laight St., New York.

THE New *Eclectic* Magazine, contains: Dovecotes. Little Barefoot. Spectrum Analysis. How Liza Loved the King, The Jacobite Ladies of Murrayshall. A Strange Legend of Bohemia. Some Hygeists, Old and New. St. Valentine's Day. Fred's Friend. Authorship at the South. Spring of the Rhine. My Knapsack Mosaic. The Haversack. Reviews. New Books. The Green Table. Published by Turnbull & Murdock, 54 Lexington St. Baltimore.

BALLOUS MAGAZINE contains—Court Life at Compiegne. House of Peter the Great. Massacre of the Innocents. The Young Philosopher. The British Throne. Scenes about Copenhagen. July. The Bank Estate. Queen Esther. Sweet Margerie. The Gentleman from California. His Divorce. My Trip in Sally Ann. The Inundation. A Lay of Love. Dil's Hair. A Fatal Love. Grandpa's Pet. How Allen and Bertie Caught a Burglar. The Housekeeper. Curious Matters. Facts and Fancies. Adventures of Mr. Bjob the Artist. $1,50 per year. Published by Elliott, Thomes & Talbot Boston.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS contains: The story of a Bad Boy. Lawrence in a Coal-mine. In the Happy Valley. The Unsociable Colt. Navigation and Discovery before Columbus. How to Do It. The William Henry Letters. In the Cottage. Water Lilies. Gardening for Girls. Lady Moore. A Child's Song. Music. Round the Evening Lamp. And Our Letter Box. Fields, Osgood & Co. Publishers, 124 Tremont St., Boston.

BLACKWOOD'S Edinburg Magazine for June contains—Late for the Train. Historical sketches of the Reign of George II. No. xi. The Sceptic. A Year and a Day.—part II. Six John Lawrence.—part III. American Reasons for Peace. Cornelius O'Dowd. The Tempter. Selling a Horse. Ireland—In Terrorem. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton St., New York.

THE Little Corporal, an original Magazine for boys and girls, edited by Alfred L. Sewell & Emily Huntingdon Miller, at Chicago, is always brim full of interesting and beneficial reading matter. Beautiful premiums given for clubs. Terms *one* dollar a year. Single copies 12cts. This and all the above Magazines can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

THE contents of *Every Saturday* are—The Courtyard of the Ours d'or, by Miss Thackeray. Oxford Before Commemoration. Late for the Train. Selling a Horse, by Charles Lever, and Foreign Notes. Published by Fields Osgood & Co. 124 Tremont st. Boston.

MARRIED.

Near St. Clairsville, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. Peter, JOHN R. IMLER to Miss SUSAN KLUTZ, both of Union tp.

DIED.

On the 13th inst., JOHN BOYER, of Union tp. Bedford co., aged 84 years, 4 months and 4 days.

At the residence of his parents, in Ebensburg, on the 15th inst., JOHN GILMORE PIPER, aged 16 years, 7 months and 12 days. The deceased was an amiable, generous youth, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARY E. MILLER, consort of David Miller, Esq., aged 66 years, 3 months and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY CHOICE brands of Chewing Tobaccos and Cigars, at wholesale or retail, is at OSTER'S. Good Natural Leaf Tobaccos at 75 cents. Try our 5 cent Yara and Havanna Cigars—they can't be beat. 25june3m

LIST OF CAUSES put down for trial adjourned Court, 19th July, 1869:
F. Jordan et al vs. Diehl & Dibert.
Wm. Rogers vs. Riddlesburg C. and I. Co.
S. S. Fluck et. al. vs. Jas. Bowser.
Riddlesburg C. & I. Co. vs. Broadtop C. & I Co.
Jas. Garlick vs. Abm. Garlick.
Wills & Hogue vs. Thomas Johns.
Laana Smith vs. Alex Messersmith.
Wm States & Co. vs. Martha L. Tate.
Thos. Growden vs. Arch. Blair et al.
Same vs. Same.
Jno. W. Duncan Trustee, &c. vs Essington Hammond.
Charlotte Batezel vs. Jac. Steel.
Fredericka Miller vs. John McIlwaine.
Sam'l Mixell vs. East. Prov. Twp.
Jno. W. Duncan, Trustee &c. vs Essington Hammond.
Hen D. Mock vs. Wm. Hammers.
Certified, June 21st, 1869.
25june O. E. SHANNON, Prot,

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The largest, cheapest, and best assortment of Ladies, Gents,' Misses', Youth's, Childrens', and Boys' Boots and Shoes in Central Penn'a., and at prices to suit the pockets of everybody, is to be had at G. R. OSTER & CO'S. spacious new store.
Bedford, June 25.3m

150 FARMS FOR SALE
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
FROM 100 TO 15,000 ACRES IN A FARM.
PRICES RANGE FROM 50cts. AN ACRE to $40

The North Carolina Land Company have two millions of acres of land which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices. These lands in the aggregate cover every variety of soil, and produce in abundance every grain and fruit known to our country. They are the cheapest and the best ever offered to emigrants. Parties desiring to locate will be taken from New York to Raleigh North Carolina and return for $24 first class fare, and for $16 second class

Persons desiring to purchase will do well to call on the undersigned agent of the company, and examine descriptions of lands offered for sale.

J. R. DURBORROW,
Agent of North Carolina Land Company,
25june6m BEDFORD, PA.

A BIG FUSS OVER NO PROFIT.
We are just selling for a little amusement 10,000 yards choice Styles of standard Calico prints, at 8, 10, 11 and 12½ cents, and you should see 'em grab after it. It's SO CHEAP, is the reason.
Bedford, June25-3m G. R. OSTER & CO.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.
A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.
JOHN HARRIS.

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.
JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.
JOHN KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.
AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.
4june'69-1y

THE French have discovered that the white of an egg given in sweetened water is a sure cure for the croup. The remedy is to be repeated till a cure is effected.

Dry Goods, &c.

E. M. FISHER AND BABIES,
Next door to the Bedford Hotel.
GOOD NEWS AT LAST.
The Cheapest Goods ever brought to Bedford.

We will sell GOODS CHEAPER, by 12 to 25 per cent. than ever sold in Bedford county.

The best COFFEE at 25 cents, but the less we sell the better we are off.

The LADIES' HOSE, at 10 cents we will not have this time, but come at us for 15, 20 and 25 cents, and we will make you howl.

You will all be waited on by ELI and the BABIES, as the OLD ELI cannot do anything himself. A great variety of Parasols, Sun-Umbrellas, Pocket-books, &c. Linen Handk'f's (Ladie's and Gent's) from 5 cents to 25 cents. CALICOES from 10, 12 and a few pieces at 15 cents. MUSLINS, from 10 to 25 cents. You all know that we sell NOTIONS 100 per cent. cheaper than anybody else. All Wool Cassimeres, from 50 cents to $1.00. All Wool Dress Goods, from 15 to 25 cents. Ticking, from 20 to 40 cents. Paper Collars, 10 cents; best, 25 cents per box. 4 pair Men's Half Hose, for 25 cents. Clear Glass Tumblers, 60 cts. a doz, or 5 cents a piece. A great lot of Boots and Shoes, to be sold cheap. Queens and Glassware, very cheap. Syrup, 80 cents and $1.00. $1.30 for best, as clear as honey, and thick as tar. Bakers' Molasses, 50 cents per gallon, or 15 cents a quart. These goods will *"positively"* not be sold unless for Cash or Produce. Come and see us, it will not cost anything to see the Goods and Babies. N. B. All these Goods were bought at slaughtered prices in New York.

E. M. FISHER & BABIES.

These Goods we will sell so low, that we cannot afford to sing (Auld Lang Syne.)

All accounts must be settled by the middle of July next, by cash or note, or they will be left in the hands of E. M. ALSIP, Esq., for collection.
18june3m

NEW GOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM BEING NEARLY "PLAYED OUT," WE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

☞ INTEREST CHARGED ON ALL ACCOUNTS AFTER NINETY DAYS.

18june A. B CRAMER & CO.

G. R. OSTER & CO.,
ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL EXTENSIVE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF NEW AND CHEAP

SUMMER GOODS,

COMPRISING A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COTTON YARN,
CARPET CHAIN,
HATS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
CLOTHING,
BROOMS,
BUCKETS,
BASKETS,
WALL and WINDOW PAPER,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
TOBACCOS,
CIGARS,
FISH,
BACON,
SALT, &c.

WE INVITE ALL TO CALL AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☜

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same STYLE and QUALITY can be SOLD in Central Penn'a. Be assured that CASH in hand is a wonderfully winning argument, and that those who buy and sell for CASH are always masters of the situation.

G. R. OSTER & CO.
Bedford, June 11 3m.

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES, SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.
Bedford, June 4.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
Will be sold at public outcry on Friday July 2nd 1869, The Mansion Farm of Abraham Blackburn deceased. The farm is situated in Napier Twp., near New Paris, is in a first-rate settlement convenient to churches schools &c, contains 112 acres 80 of which are cleared and in good condition; 15 acres is good meadow the balance well timbered. There is a good well of water near the house. The improvements are a large TWO STORY HOUSE, BANK BARN and other out buildings. There is a good orchard on the farm. Reasonable terms will be given which will be made known on day of sale by G. W. BLACKBURN,
3june11 A. F. BLACKBURN, Exrs.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH OBER, DEC'D.
The Register of Bedford county having granted letters of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Ober, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, to the undersigned residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to make known the same to her without delay; and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment.
ANNA OBER,
28may Administratrix.

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

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J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

Farm, Garden & Household.

STICK TO THE PLOW AND THE PLANE.

Don't come to the city, my boy. Your chance, in the long run, is better where you are. Hundreds, indeed, make fortunes here, but thousands live wearisome and even suffering lives in the city. Clerks have larger salaries than young farmers, but then their expenses for boarding, clothes, and amusements, are so much larger, that less is saved at the end of the year. Then the temptations of the city are so strong and so constant that few young men resist them. Not many young city clerks, even if they avoid bad company, are able early in life to have a home of their own. A young man in the country, soon after his time becomes his own, can secure capital enough, with an economical wife, to set up house keeping for himself, and have a quiet, comfortable, and even beautiful little home of his own. One of the wealthiest men in the vicinity of Boston, who died a few years since, said the happiest years of his life were passed when he was gathering, very slowly, the beginnings of his fortune. When he married, he and his wife were worth, each, twenty five cents, and they labored lovingly and happily together. This was certainly a very small fortune for two to commence upon, but they were worth hundreds of thousands when they died, gathered by economical labor. The writer knows an excellent young man in this city who is now nearly thirty. He has long been engaged to a young lady of fine talents and a good temper. It would be a great comfort to both to be married; but then, his salary, although quite large, would not support them in the style of life to which the young woman has *been accustomed* in her own home. Besides, the position of clerks is very uncertain. By the failure of what was considered one of the strongest houses in the city, this young man was thrown out of place and salary for six months. Stick to the plow, then, or to some solid, whole-some trade. You will then be sure of a comfortable living. You can earlier have a home of your own, and you will be less exposed to the constant changes in business which destroy at one blow the earnings of years.—*American Agriculturist.*

LOOK TO THE WEEDS!

Every good farmer knows that to insure satisfactory crops his land must be cultivated in the best manner, and if it is so cultivated few weeds will be found upon it. Sometimes, even upon well managed farms, if a field here and there, owing to adverse weather, a shortness of hands, or a rush of work generally, be neglected for a few days the weeds may get a start; but this happens rarely, and an observing man can always judge of the character of a farmer by glancing his eye over his premises. If the weeds are not to be regularly and systematically destroyed, the idea of conducting agricultural operations profitably may as well be abandoned, for the one is quite incompatible with the other.

And this is even more pointedly so with the garden. Weeds and a garden crop are as antagonistic as life and death. They cannot stand upon the same platform. One must be master, and it is for the owner to say which. If a garden is systematically worked—and without system no garden is worth having—the labor of keeping down the weeds is reduced one-half. But let them once get ahead, and they may be fought all summer and prove victorious in the end.

Again, let no weeds go to seed; and do not throw into the public highway such as do, to be washed down upon the land of your neighbor.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.—It has been said that few things tend to express the character and fortunes of individuals more than the appearance of the window blinds, and the brightness and cleanliness of the windows of their dwellings. Nothing can be more true; and we cannot but feel, when this is admitted, that the same line of reasoning will be allowed with regard to flowers. If we pass by a house, even though it be in a narrow, confined thoroughfare, and see upon its window sills bright rows of pots filled with gay geraniums and bell-formed fuschias, we suppose that sure'y in that house there must live some one whose mind is not wholly choked up and deadened with the dust of the city—one to whom the links are not yet entirely severed, which bind the heart to the loveliness of nature, and who still appreciates with a tender care the sweetest and most beautiful of her creation. Or, perhaps, our thoughts taking a sudden turn, may imagine that some lone-hearted creature, who may have been fettered to his chamber for months or years by lingering maladies, flies from his own racking pains and thoughts, and seeks among those very flowers which seem so gay and indicative of youth and happy hearts to us, a solace and delight, which simple things like these often render to the wretched hearted and weary. Wherever flowers are seen carefully tended, we may be sure there will be found people of a refined mind. No one who has not a gentle and a tender heart can truly love flowers; and any one who really does so, worships, it may be unconsciously, the Eternal One who formed them.

WHEN WHEAT SHOULD BE CUT.—There has been some diversity of opinion as to the best time to cut wheat, judging from the common practice of farmers. It is generally cut when dead ripe, or at least when the grain has become hard. This is no doubt an error, and one of more importance than many suppose. It should be remembered that wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of the grain, makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain—and there is the *greatest* quantity of gluten in the grain *just when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground, the head turns downward, and you can mash a grain between your thumb and finger without producing any milk.* It may therefore be set down as an indisputable truth that every day the wheat stands after this stage of its ripeness, the gluten decreases in quantity and the bran increases in thickness.

We give these facts in time that the farmer can take advantage of them the present season.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

WEEDS.—Now is the time to fight the weeds. Every weed takes up room that should be occupied by something else. Every weed draws sustenance that belongs to the growing crops. Take advantage of all dry hot days, keep the horse among the hoed crops, thoroughly stirring the soil, to kill the weeds, with good horse implements; hoeing by hand may be nearly dispensed with after a stand is established. Before this, hoeing must be done so as to nip the weeds in the seed-leaf, if possible. Soon after the corn begins to grow well, the hand hoe may be entirely dispensed with, for weeds between the rows will be taken care of with the cultivators and horse hoes, and most of those in the rows will be killed by the earth being thrown upon them. The few which escape should be pulled by hand when the corn is about a foot high.

THE *Hearth and Home* says that the first thing for a farmer to find out is what grows best on his soil. After he has learned this it thinks he should not be discouraged by low prices for a year or two.

MANY persons destroy their window sash endeavoring to remove old putty. This may be avoided by applying a hot poker to the putty, which will then readily yield to the knife and leave the sash clean.

Humorous.

THE best headquarters—Brains.

UNTAMED sweetness—Wild honey.

ORNAMENTAL waters—brides tears.

A SKY LARK—Going up in a balloon.

THE oldest woman's club—the broom stick.

WHEN is a lady's neck not a neck? When it is a little bear.

WHY is a bob-tailed horse like a one chapter story? Because its 'tail' is not continued.

A joyous smile adds an hour to one's life, a heartfelt laugh, a day, a grin, not a moment.

THE abode of Miss Ann-Thropy—The Manshun-house.

WHY is a prudent man like a pin? Because his head prevents him going too far.

WHAT did a blind wood sawer take to restore his sight? He took his horse and saw.

THE husband who is two feet taller than his wife can easily overlook her shortcomings.

BE always at leisure to do good, never make business an excuse to decline offices of humanity.

PAPER and twine are now made of wood. Imagine a package done up with a cord of wood.

GIRLS sometimes put their lips out pouting-ly because they are angry, and sometimes be cause they are disposed to meet you half-way.

A FACETIOUS philosopher says that a brisk walk will kill the blues in less time than you can slaughter a bob-tailed fly with a flat-iron.

A sensible man will be remembered long after the buffoon who sets the table in a roar is forgotten.

"YOU are a free-booter," said a gentleman to an enraged party who kicked him, in the heat of an argument.

"I THINK our church will last a good many years yet," said a waggish deacon to his minister, "I see the *sleepers* are very *sound*."

WHAT'S the difference between water and whisky? Men slip on the former when it is frozen, and on the latter when it isn't.

"I DISPISE mankind," said an arrogant millionaire to a noted clergyman. "I see you have studied your own nature deeply," was the quiet reply.

IN Cork, Ireland, a short time ago, the crier of the court endeavored to clear it by exclaiming, "All ye blackguards that isn't lawyears, lave the coort."

"MY dear," said an effectionate spouse to her husband, "am not I your only treasure?"

"Yes," was the cool reply, "and I would willingly lay it up in heaven."

HE who seeks to increase the quantity of his lands by prosecuting groundless claims, will probably soon find himself as groundless as his claims.

SOME one has said that "it is sweet to have friends you can trust," but we have found it to be a good bit sweeter to have friends that will trust you.

A YOUNG lady in Montgomery, (Ala.,) who was caught smoking a cigar, gave as her reason for the act, "that it made it smell as though there was a man around."

"What have you to remark, sir, about my oratory?" once asked a vain public speaker of John Randolph. "Noth ng, sir; it is not remarkable," quietly replied the merciless wit.

"PATRICK," said a lady to a slip of Green Erin who was officiating in the kitchen, "where is Bridget?" "Indeed, ma'am, she's fast asleep, lookin' at the bread bakin'."

A GENTLEMAN popped the question. The lady in a frightened manner said, You scare me, sir. The gentleman remained quiet for some time, when she exclaimed, Scare me again.

LUCK AND LABOR.—Luck lies in bed, and wishes the postman would bring him news of a new legacy. Labor turns out at six o'clock, and, with busy pen or wringing hammer, lays the foundation of a competence.

A YOUNG lady being asked by a feminine acquaintance whether she had any original poetry in her album, replied: "No; but some of my friends have favored me with original spelling."

THE Excise Commissioners are complained of for being cross-grained, but there is no doubt about their cross eyes—that is, their X-eyes (exercise,)

A DOWN-EAST girl, being buntered once by some of her female friends in regard to her lover, who had the misfortune to have but one leg, replied: Pooh! I wouldn't have a man with two legs—they're too common."

A TRAVELER in Pennsylvania last summer asked his landlord if he had any cases of sunstroke in that town. "No, sir," said the landlord; "if a man gets drunk here, we say he is drunk, and never call it by any other name."

THE poet Longfellow, at a party in Boston asked a French gentleman, who happened to be present, why he seemed so sad and unhappy at that moment? To which the latter replied, "Me very mosh dissatisfy. Me just hear det my fadere be dead"

JUST SO.—"At what a rate that girl's tongue is going!" said a lady, looking complacently at her daughter, who was discussing some subject of apparent interest with a handsome young clergyman. "yes," replied a neighbor; "her tounge is going at the ex-rate."

YOU can judge of a man's religion very well by hearing his talk, but you can't judge of his piety by what he says any more than you can judge of his amount of linen by the stickout of his collar and wristbands.

"JENNIE," said a venerable Scotchman to his daughter, who was asking his consent to accompany her urgent and favored suitor to the altar, "Jennie, it's a very solemn thing to get married." "I know it, father," replied the sensible damsel, "but it's a good deal solemner not to get married."

A Dutchman was once remarking his marvelous escape from drowning when thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and he alone was saved.

"And how did you escape their fate?"

"I tid not go in te pote!" was the dutchman's placid answer.

"Is my face dirty?" remarked a young lady to her aunt, while seated at the dinner table on a steamer running from Cairo to New Orleans.

"Dirty! No. Why do you ask?"

"Because that insulting waiter insists upon putting a towel beside my plate. I've thrown three under the table, and yet every time he comes round he puts another one before me."

"SHUT your eyes and listen mit me," said Uncle Van Heyde. "Vell de first night I opens store I counts de monies, and finds him nix right, I count him and dere be tree dollar gone, and vot does yer tink I does den?" "I can't say." "Vy, I did not count him any more, and he comes out shoost right eber since."

SAYS Josh Billings: "Most enay man will conceed that it loox very foolish to see a boy drag a heavy slay up a steep hill for the flecti-in pleshur of ridin dawn again; but it appears to me that that boy is a sage by the side of that young man hoo works hard all the week, and drinks his stamps up Saturda nite."

CHILDISH SIMPLICITY.—Little Susie, poring over a book in which angels were represented as winged beings, suddenly exclaimed, with vehemence: "Mamma, I don't want to be an angel, and I need not, need I?" "Why, Susie!" questioned her mother. "Humph! leave off all my pretty clothes, and wear fedders like a hen?"

Medicinal.

WHY ENDURE A LIVING DEATH?

The confirmed dyspeptic may almost say with St. Peter, "I die daily." The object of this article is not to remind him of his pangs, but to show him how to banish them forever. The means of immediate and permanent relief are proffered him in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

And it is for him to say whether he will continue to endure a living death, or to put himself in a position to render life enjoyable.

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Of the efficacy of this matchless vegetable stomachic are to be found in every city and town in the United States—healthy men and women rescued from torture by its use, and eager to bear testimony to its virtues. It differs from any other bitters in existence, in this especial particular—it is not alcoholic.

For such constitutions and systems as require for their invigoration a diffusive stimulant,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Has been provided—a preparation in which the solid extracts of the finest restoratives of the vegetable kingdom are held in solution by a spirituous agent, purged of all deleterious constituents. The patient, in choosing between these two great antidotes, should be guided by his own condition. If in a very low state, from debility, the Tonic should be his selection; but in cases where the emergency is not so pressing, the Bitters is the specific required. Thousands find infinite benefit from taking each in turn. There is no phase of indigestion, Biliousness, Nervous Disease, or Physical Prostration, to which they are not adapted, and in which, singly or combined, they will not effect a cure.

EXCHANGE PAIN FOR EASE,

And Weakness for Strength. Get rid of the ailments which interfere with enjoyment; cast gloom and despondency to the winds; take a stronger hold of life, and, in short,

BECOME A NEW-MAN!

Through the instrumentality of the most powerful and popular of all vegetable invigorants and correctives.

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Biliousness, Indigestion, General Debility, and all the complaints which proceed from a want of proper action in the Liver, the Stomach, and the Bowels, are eradicated by a course of this great

CONSTITUTIONAL SPECIFIC,

Which not only combats and conquers diseases that have intrenched themselves in the system, but is the best known safeguard against all unhealthy influences. Persons whose occupations and pursuits subject them to the depressing effects of a close, unwholesome atmosphere should take it regularly, as a protection against the low fevers and other disorders which malaria engenders. Invalids who are

WASTING AWAY,

Without any special complaint, except a gradual declination of bodily strength and nervous energy, will find in the Bitters a fountain of vitality and vigor as refreshing and exhilerating as a pool in the desert to the sand-scorched and fainting travelers.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

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Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum* Orange, &c., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Flattering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Flattering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, and Limbs, etc. etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of spirits.

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And will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure. Keep your Liver in order. Keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy conditton, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail.

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Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

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Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD."

HON. GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 25, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *reliable medicine* in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

HON. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN,

Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14, 1867.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very useful article as a tonic and an appetizer. It is not an intoxicating drink, and may be used beneficially by persons of all ages.

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It strengthens the debilitated system.

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